Russian Successes at Sevastopol. NAPOLEON GOING TO ENGLAND.

The United States mail steamer Washington, Capt. Cavendy, arrived here from South suppose, at 6 o'clock

rived at Liverpool.

Advices from Odessa of the 21st inst. state that the Ressians, in spite of repeated attacks, maintain the position they had taken on Malakoff Hill, on the 24th

siderable progress. According to the information of descriters, the event of the death of the Emperor of Russia bad not been promulgated at Sevastopol. According to the Vienna Presse, the English Gov

Letters from the Crimea of the 17th ult, announce that Omer Pashs arrived at the camp of the Allies on the 12th On the 13th the Russians opened the fire of their batteries on the heights of Balaklava. The English, assisted by Gen. Viroys, routed them On

On the 15th March an alliance was signed between

the Emperor Napoleon.

The Morning Herald says: "We are informed, on

The PRESIDENT prefaced the tossts by saying that

The first toast was responded to with "The Natal "Day Song," written by WM. G. MICKELL, and sing by that gentleman, to the air of "Dearest May," the

The third regular toast was responded to by the Rev. Dr. Oscoop. He said he would not commit the fatal mistake of not being himself, and trying to be

The Hon. JAMES BROOKS responded to the fourth est. He uttered a warm oulogium on Mr. Clay. and looked forward to the day when America would pervaded by a spirit of her own in fashion, law, iterature, art and science-and at Il further to one when that spirits should pervade the world. Mr. Brooks went on to speak against the propriety of allowing the pauper labor of Europe to come into free competition with American labor. He had no ecquaintance with Sam, but if he had the good principles ascribed to him, he would do all he could to help him. At the same time, he had no quarrel with the Dutch personge of unpronounceable name who stalks about Cincinnati, nor with European labor in general; but while he would use that labor, he would not all at once admit it to a share in the country government—he would make it wait as long as those born in America. [Loud applause] He would not war upon any man's religion, but would give the centiment: when that spirits should pervade the world.

Drunk with enthusiasm, three times three for James Brooks, and three cheers for Sam. The Chair an-

Druck with applause. Mr. GRINNELL returned

Mr. MOULTON.

est, and the Hen J. Dixon ROMEYS, of Maryland,

The health of the Hon John P. Kennedy, was of-

CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.

The Tenth Annual Celebration of the Birthday of Benry Clay was held last evening, in the Metropolitan Hotel. A large company, probably 200 persons, sat de wn to a dinner of which it is enough to say that it was in the excellent style of the Metropolitan. Dod-worth's Band was in at endance, and enlivened the sc-ne by the performance of several airs. E. V. Price, presided, assisted by J. P. Knapp, President, and Thomas Caraley and George W. Quintard, Vice Presidents of the Association. The fellowing gentle men officiated as Vice-Presidents: Snith J. Eastman Aifred G. Peckham, Allan Hay, David Webb, and

Ji o. T. Allen.

The Rev. Mr. Ossoon said grace. A bust and portrait of H Clay were placed in a prominent position behind the President's chair, over which the folds of the Star Spangled Banner were gracefully displayed. The cloth having been removed, the PRESIDENT au-

att it unimpaired to our children. Music—We'le a band of pathers.

10. Our Floral Emblems—The Violet and the Cedar.

Heise then 'mid pointed leaves of green,
Are thy cerulean blossons seen,
To grace our festive board;
Nor would we proader flowers entwine
Round Frierdenip or affection's shane.
Than one which can resall, like thine.
The words rought me woy."

Music—Still no saitly "er me stealing."

Tull ripe he falls, on Sature mothers plan,
Who lives to reason, and who dies a man.—Dirge.

The Absent Associates—Whether wantering o'er.

company joining in the chorus:

"Oh: Herry Clay, this is thy natal day,
To us more dear
Each coming year,
Though thou hast passed away."

Rev. Dr. Ozooop. He said he would not commit the fatel mistake of not being himself, and trying to be snother person. He was no politician, except in so far as casting an honest citizen's bailot. Mr. Clay's words have been the history of our country set to the magical music of his voice. Eloquence has been the greatest literary achievement of America, naturally, because here every man has a cause to plead—home, freedom, and country—and opportunity enough to enable him to plead his cause fitly. When Mr. Clay was been the ration was not a year old. His youth was parallel with the tof his country; when this became a man, he became a man, Loud applease. The object for which Mr. Clay spoke was his country the roll of his country; and the facts of its history were the ornaments of his eloquence. The vast geography of this land was, to him, a thing instinct with life; its industrial improvement was the spirit of his efforts, and in its advance that sprit shall be embodied, whether in the manner of his particular views or not. He was an American, and not sahamed of being so, whether in Kentucky or in a foreign Court. [Great appleaue I I, too, isaid Dr. O.) am an American citizen, and proud of being one: there is something in the name of Samuel which now a days gives a title to the character of American. [Laughter and applause.] Yet we, who are true Americans, do not denounce ary man who believes in American ideas, no matter where his birth may have been. We will not soil the wing of our eagle with a feather from the raven wing of Jesuitism; we will have no fighting of Jesuitism by Jesuitism; our battle shall be on an open field, and tought in all fair play. [Great applause.] Dr. Osgood referred to fillibustering to reprehend it; and to the effect that Mr. Clay rever spoke for the extension of Slavery. He offered as a sontiment:

American Eloquence—It will casse to be itself when it casses to be accreted tiberty and bus asity.

The fifth toset was responded to by a song from

Letters were read from the Hon John P Kennedy.

athy with the occasion. Col. James N. RETNOLDS replied to the cighth

ered in a volunteer toast, and drunk with applease. The regular toasts being exhausted, several voluncer toness were drank before the company separated.

New Way to Commit Robert.—A singular robbery was penpetrated on Saturday night upon a persenger on the train from Columbus. Mr. S. C. Moore, of New York, was offered by a neighboring passenger, several sugar losenges which he est soon after he became very drowsy, and slept soundly till aroused by the conductor. Fellog very sick, and attributing his somnolency to the long-ages, he was advised to examine his pockets. He found them picked of his pocket book, in which he had \$275. The pickpockets and bighway men have very much detariorsted since the days of the "Artful Dodger" and Jack Sheppard. A little sponge full of chloroform in a barber's band, or a polite offer of a pinch of soulf, or a sugar lozenge, are the infernal-machines that undermine the citadel, and deliver over the victim to pleasant dreams and easy plucking.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Gas. Co. Relative to the Second av Railway.

ASSEMBLY.

To facilitate the collection of debts against Plank-and and Turrpike Companies, and to prevent litigate

In relation to Police Court Clerks of the City of New-York, and their duties. To amend the charter of the Panama Railroad Company.

The Senate bill to charter the Consumption Hospital was reported complete, and ordered to a third

mr. LOURIE called up the resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the clerk of each School District in the State one copy of Wm. Luck Crandell's work, entitled "Talk with the People." Adopted.

To authorize the letting of Sing-Sing convict labor by contract to the business of quarrying, splitting, sawing and removing stone.

To authorize the letting of Sing-Sing convict labor by contract to the business of quarrying splitting, sawing and removing stone.

To smend the Brooklyn Consolidation act.
For the protection of immigrants, second-class, steerage and deck passengers.

Mr. O KEEFE moved to recommit, with instructions to amend by inserting provisions to make the owners or controllers of forwarding times responsible for the acts of their agenta, and that injunctions on docks shall not debar the Commissioners of Emigration from their use, and restoring the bill to what it was when it came from the Sanste.

Mr. MAGUIRE also sent up an amendment, which he said the Commissioners asked for, to the effect of restraining Courts from issuing injunctions a sinst the docks used by them, as unisances.

Mr. COLEMAN also proposed an amendment, to the effect that it shall not be lawful for any person to sell tickets, except duly authorized agents, and that the forwarding companies shall be held responsible for their acts, subject to penalties.

After debate, Mr. LAMPORT moved the previous question, on the passage of the bill. Ordered, and the bill was passed.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill to provide means for the support of Government—imposing of and a quarter mill tax—according to the instructions of the House, with the quarter-mill stricken out.

Also the Supply bill, with all extra items stricken out—among them the following:

To O. I. Helley.

Son

Out—strong them the following:
To O. I. Holley.
Left-leavy for their hire in Treasurer's Office.
Architect State Lib sty.
Columbia College Commission (and milesse).
Eye and Far Infirmary.
Hobert Free College.
G. B. Williams, Chn. Assembly Com on Ins'e Expenses.
Expenses in receiving companies at funeral of Ad. Gen'l.
A. H. Wells, connect for State Prison Commission.
Governor's Private Secretary.
A. G. Warper, confessing seat.
Opthalmic Hospital.
Marsh J. H. Somery. Mayabal I, fi many,
State Agricultural Society Report on Insects.
Deaf and Dumb.
Deaf and Dumb.
Clerk of Assembly and Deputies, (and mileage)
Cher Officers, (and mileage)
Entry for Mess ages.
Extra Manuals.
Extra Manuals.
W H. Begart for compiling Digest of Claims.
Syrange Home.
Legitution for the Blind.
Home of Refuse in New York.

J. Huriburi...
J. W. Eelden, for witnesses...
J. W. Eelden, for witnesses...
Owssee Lake Improvement Commission...
W. J. McAlrin...
W. J. McAlrin... And some twenty-two other like items, making the total amount stricken out \$175,584.

nial History

A bill to provide measures for the support of Gov-ernment—in paying a tax of 11 mill—was received from the Senate.

Mr. BLATCHFORD asked that it be read forth-with. No objections, and the bill was put on its Mr AITKEN moved to recommit to strike out the

Mr. BLATCHFORD moved the previous question

parsed. Yens, 65; Nays, 57—as follows:

VFAS—Mesus Baldwin, Baker, Beecher, J. Bsupett, J.

P. Benreit, Beyes, Biskeeles, B atchford, Boynton, Srush,
Been, II, Churchil, Cark, Cocks, E. Cole, S. B. Cole, Cole,
Barchild, Fercion, Finch, Hull, Jimmerson, C. P. Johnson,
Kaup, Kithland, Lamport, Leigh, Littlefeld, Lourie, Machan, Maguire, McKinney, Malory, May, E. Miller, Paine, O.

Palmer, F. W. Palmer, Peck, Phela, Baymond, Rhoda Robison, B. Smith, S. Smith, Speaker Stebotics, Stayvesant,
Terbute, G. Terryktin, Van Osdol, Warner, Wasker, Weed,
Wells, A. G. Williams, G. D. Williams, Wisser, Woodsn—e5;
Buchley, Campbell, Case, Chapin, Cheeter, Conger, Covey,
Davy, Devening, Dilson, Ennas, Revrest, Gates, Glesson,
Orddard, Green, Hunt, Ivane, L. B. Johnson, Kondis, MeLaughlin, Main, Masters, L. Miller, Munday, Muuro, Odell,
O'Keefe, J. C. Falmer, Parsons, Fetty, Platt, Ramsey, Ricker,
son, Rider, Rhodes, Saggrist, Seymour, Smalley, E. L. Smith,
J. A. Smith, W. B. Smith, Stanton, Stevens, Storrs, Van

Mr. MAGUIRE: moved a reconsideration of the

Mr. Maguir Marchanter, and Control of the

Mr. Maguir Marchanter, S. Whalson, S. Whallon,
Wheey, Wyant—e7.

Mr. Maguir Manday Maguir A. Smith,
Mr. Maguir Mayer, Marchan, S. Whallon,
Mr. Maguir Marchanter, S. Whallon,
Mr. Maguir Mr. Magui

lon, Wilsey, Wygant—57.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved a reconsideration of the vote by which was lost the bill to provide for compensating persons whose property may be destroyed by mobs. Carried, and the bill was persed—55 to 39.

Mr WISNER moved, by suspension of rule, and after much time occupied in points of order, that the bill for the better preservation of the constitutional rights of the people of this State be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WELLS moved to add the bill to amend the act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime. Carried and both bills were ordered to a third reading. Recess to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED.

To charter the Astoria, Ravenswood and New-York

teambost Company.
To authorize Brooklyn to widen Atlantic-av., and enter into an arrangement with the Jamaica Rail-

road Company.

The Supply bill was called up, and, after a long debate, referred to the Committee of Ways and Mears, to report complete.

The resolution of Mr. Stebbins, amendatory of the

Constitution to provide for an additional Judge of the Supreme Court in each Judicial District, was rejected. The resolution amendatory of the Constitution relative to Negro Suffrage, was agreed to, by a vote

The House then took a recess.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

An unsuccessful motion was made to reconsider the vote on the mill and a quarter tax bill.

The bill authorizing the recording of charters of Colleges and Academies with Regents of the University was passed.

The House non-concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill to settle claims arising out of super-intending the first section of the Eric Canal.

BILLS FASSED.

To reduce into one act the several acts relative to District Courts in New York.

District Courts in New York.

Mr BLATCHFORD reported the Supply bill complete. He moved to add an appropriation of \$3,000 to the Hobart Free College, but this amendment was cut off by the "previous question." The bill coming up for a third reading.

Mr. J. A. SMITH moved to recommit the bill to did an appropriation of \$8,000 for the purchase of

Mr. J. A. Sull' I add an apprepriation of \$8,000 for the purchase of one copy of the Colonial History for each member of the House, efficer and reporter. Carried. he House, efficer and reporter. Carried.
Mr. BLATCHFORD then reported back the Suply bill, when it was passed by a vote of 94 to 21.

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 10, 1855.

Last October the Know-Nothing ticket was elected by some 3,500 majority, and a like victory was anticipated this spring. But, as the result proved, "the "chickens were counted before hatched." The Anti-Nebraskaites, foreign citizens, Free-Soilers and Independent Americans coalesced against the notori ous Pap Taylor and the Know-Nothings. As the election drew near, it became evident the race would be hotly contested, and the latter made every preparadefeat the coalition by importing some three hundred bullies from Kentucky to t-ining possession of the polling places. In this they generally succeeded, but without avail, it being known at P. M., that the Taylor ticket was in a minority. An attack was therefore made on the Eleventh Ward polls, and the boxes, tallies and books destroyed, in the hope that this would show the majority on the other side. Tuesday morning it was discovered that the Coalition ticket was still ahead and then the desperate step was taken of, in open day, destroying the boxes and tallies of the Twelfth Ward In this latter Ward, it should be remarked, the judges and clerks were all Know-Nothings, so that no preterse of fraud could be alleged, but in spite of this, the destruction was regarded as necessary to secure the election of Taylor and his party, and so it was the destruction was regarded as necessary to secure
the election of Taylor and his party, and so it was
effected. A more daring outrage was never committed, and yet Taylor in his paper / The Times has
endeavored to justify even this! All his labor, however, ended in naught; the Coalition ticket is declared
elected, and the more respectable portion of Taylor's
party have repudiated him, his satellites, and their
doings. The election will be contested by the Know.

Nothings, but in vain, the law and the decision being too clear to admit of a misapplication.

The assault by the K. N.'s on the peaceable Garmans was utterly unprovoked, and deservedly repelled. The canoon, about which so much has been said, was but a pretense. It was used solely to fire salutes in henor of Jefferson's birthday; but the Americans, having obtsined possession of it by force, loaded it with brickbata, and fired it among an inoffeneive crowd—killing one man and wounding several. A gailant and noble act, truly!

Munroe, who was shot by the Germans while heading an attacking party, was one of the bired Kentucky builties—a bogus-money dealer by profession, and as great a savage as can be conceived—having but the day previous stabbed one man, brutally beaten to the state of the britally beaten to the state of the britally beaten to the state of the state play. Can anything on this earth, too, be more phrases to supply the absence of French spirit with the presence of French words. It is precisely the and to French nature, of the the man is interesting and has caught ber fancy. by the Lake of Come ... Oh, as the bee upon the flower I hang upon the honey of thy eloquent tongue !.... Am I not blest and, if I love too wildly, who would not love thee like Pauline!

lady of Lyons, nor any other lady of any other place on earth, have ordered her servant to offer brute violence to a messenger of postry and flowersthere twin garlands which even the meanest hand is allowed to drop on the shrine of beauty. A woman is always pleased and flattered with a mark of admiration from even the humblest man, provided it is conveyed in a form which acknowledges her divinity. Though pride may for a moment resent, beauty always forgives the lachés, however extravagant and passionate, into which it maddens men. And however the lady of Lyons might have smiled at or

pitied the foolish passion of a garden boy, she would never have offered, with unwomanly and uu-French clumsinees, so gross an insult as Bulwer makes his ' lady " offer to poor Claude. It is only toward the close of the play that the sympathy awakened by her giving way to the natural sway of kind and womanly emotion saves the piece from that death which befel the "Duchesse de la Valliere," and makes us forget for a while, in the interest we feel for the true, the counterfeit character of the counterfeit beile. In Claude Melnotte we find a gallant, generous, weak, vain and ambitious youth, who loves a woman far above him in rank, and to deserve her strives to attain by genius what is denied by prejudice. This an bitica receives a most powerful stimulant from the progress of the Revolution in Paris. He enlists, and many a brave child of fortune, climbs to high rank. From the appeal to the feelings of some of to incidents, and the little genius required to represent either of the principal characters, this play has acquired a false popularity. There is scarcely a young lady or gentleman who has aspired to dramatic laurels for the last half dozen years, who has not made the maiden bow in one of these characters. Its glare, so attractive to moths, is however of the at false and meretricious character and the soone Mr. Forrest blots it from his list, and the public flings it from the stage, the clearer and healthier will be the

dramatic atmosphere.

Claude Melpo'te requires for personation simply

youth, vivacity, and a good elecution. The success

of the personation depends upon the presence of the first quality—youth. Its absence covers both play

and performers with ridicule. Mr. Forrest is not so

ridiculeus as many other eminent performers who have undertaken the part; because, though not young, he has a vigorous presence, which does not make the idea of love, though it makes many of the

in passioned words in which it is uttered, a subject of

physique, it is true; but he is responsible for un-dertaking parts for which they wholly unfit him. If a brawny backwoodsman from Kentucky appears in a

brilliant raloon in Fifth-avenue, all powdered and

buckled, and essays to dance a schottische or ma-zourke, the world Isughs, not at his huge paws and

burly vigor, but at his audacious folly, in so for

getting them, as to attempt such feats. The idea, in

of fact man, writing rhapsodical verses to his lady-love—delicately seneing her flowers, and romantically

drawing her image, is so perfectly ludicrous tha

when Mr. Forrest enters with a big bound, we much

rather fatey him killing the old man and woman who

oppose his suit with the rifle he carries, than using

t as a gentle toy of sport, and wearing the air of

languishing troubadonr carving upon every tree the

name of sweet Pauline, and conjuring up to his face

grim smiles of love, and loading his eyes with a fierce

radiance, to assume vehemence, concoct intensity, manipulate sentiment, and manufacture pathos.

This giant attempt to conquer nature by art, is no doubt commendable; but if we are to take Mr.

Forcest as a true representative of Cisude, we can

hardly feel so shocked as we otherwise might at the

unladylike violence of indignation with which Pauline

receives his messenger at d his flowers. Mr. Forrost

in the dress of the Prince of Como, with his spotless white kids sticking uneasily to his hands, and a

sly bit of white embroidered pecket handkerchief

utting with a wild, romantic elegance, out of his

pocket, looks exactly like a consequential footman,

to avails himself of the absence of his master to go

galiventing in his clothes. But it is in the love

scepe where Mr. Forrest's total unfitness to play the

exthusiastic gallant is most painfully conspic

the same way, of an inflexible, strong,

leughter. An actor is not responsible physique, it is true; but he is responsi

But perhaps at no period in the whole history of 'ut peasanted," " my lord," " my prince " Unlucky deed they use any at all, even in speaking to persons

of the higher rank-than the simple one " Monsieur. Among the many American ladies who have been in the highest society of Engl who ever heard a lady of rank call her be to thed ther husband "my "lord," as Pauline is made perpetually to do Among the many American ladies who have min gled in the most graceful circles of Paris, whoever heard a lady call her betrothed or her husband "Monsieur le Prince?" It is a coarse vulgarity, wholly repugnant to the delicate and charming tect of woman. There are, of course in France, a in all other countries, foolish old women and stupid men, and silly girls; but Mr. Bulwer did not intend Claude and Pauline for such grotesque esriestures he has made them. We are therefore the less dis posed to look charitably upon the characters as he draws them, the less he has left to them the national exquisite peculiarities which might redeem, by light giltter of dress, the clumsy absurdity of the whole There are very likely as many women in nce as elsewhere who desire to see their daughters make great matches. Women where their own affections are not engaged, are usually shrewd and this kind of trade; but they manage their little s hence without repeating, like Mother Deschapelles, every mement, to every one they meet, how they manage them. They do not harsas cople with unwearying rigmarole, as this old lady does, about

her aristocratic tastes and proolivities. This broad, blunt expression of vulgar intention, so unlike woman

most in vogue-is peculiarly and especially anti-French, where, even in the smallest arrangements, the most exquisite tact and fineme are brought into riotculous and absurdly anti-French than this French mother speaking of the "tournare" and " Je ac sais "quai" of her daughter? Mr. Bulwer inserts these affectation of many men who wish to pass for know-

even in England, where the straightforward style is

ing a language of which they are ignorant and auno every one with the constant repetition of certain stereotyped phrases, which they have acquired with great difficulty and retain with sall greater. Monsieur Deschapelles, being taken in ac acitly by the impos-tor Prioce, is another of Bulwer's blunders. The merchants of Lyons are proverbially the shrew-lest of the commercial men of France; and if they have a horror which surpasses all others in intensity, it is of that losting error of Italian Princes and Counts with which Paris abounds. If, instead of making Prince George of Cambridge, or Prince Murat, the in probabilities of the plot would be less giaringly whole play is the untruthfulness to woman's nature herself. She was not a literary belle, nor a philar thropic belle, nor a protic belle, nor a arron; -tainded belle, but an ever day belle, with great pretencions, and with great wealth and beauty to sustain them with just absence of heart enough to marry without love, if the man is indifferent to her, and suits her arrangements; but yet with presence of heart enough to crush all arrangements beneath the little foot, if with all her every-day belle is m, she had all the a propos, finesse, enjouement and espieglerie which Pau-line has not. In a word she had all those peculis-F ench endowments, the spirit of which can as little lated into English language. The real Lady of Ly one was petillent d'esprit, and if in spackling conversation with some dezzling prince, the was full of provoking bouderle, as if gracefully to imply that beauty owned no sovereign. She would not bend her proud and graceful little head to any prince. But Pauline does and overdoes it. Pauline Werther, indeed, a sentimental German milliner who had sat up late at night and inflamed her imagination over that thrilling novel which has worked such excitenent in the regions of German sew-dom, entitled "Rinaldo Rinaldini," might, in the remance of slumber, have spoken such words as these: " Sweet Prince, tell me again of thy palace

and startling poses, commingled in a heterogeneou unconnected mass, the attention and'exce is diverted from the gross ignorance of French character, customs, and manners, and the astounding perversion of the spirit of the age in which the drama is laid, which marks every feature of the play throughout. To cover this ridica Such sickly trash might be spoken in such a dream by Pauline Werther of Scroprinzenthal, but not by Pauline Deschapelles of Lyons. Nor would any

lous perversion, and to render his effort successful the utmost cunning of Bulwer's powers and pen, and of those who assisted him, were taxed to gather together and turn to all pessible account brilliant and curiously set French and Italian, German and English words and sayings. If all the fine things which are put in the mouth of Claude Melnotte, all the bright things which shine through the eyes of Pauline, all the silly things which glis'en through her mother's bair, and all the honest things which beat beneath the breast of Damas, were taken from the play and separately examined, Bulser would just be in the position of an old faded Paris belle, who may, at a distance, and amid the glare of a ball room, be admired, but who, when in her bedroom, she lays down her artificial teeth, her artificial eyes, her artificial hair, and he artificial bosom, looks a fearful picture of shrivelled neliness. And if the artificial decorations were ex amined, they would be found to come from every quarter of the world, one from France, one from Italy, one from Germany, and one from England. Thus Bulwer has gathered from a common place-

great a savage as can be conceived—having but the day previous stabbed one man, brutally beaton another, and gouged the eve out of a third! And yet this man is styled by Pap Taylor, "An American "martyr," "One whose only fault was too intense "and devoted a love of country!" His funeral, yesterday, was intended to have been another Bill Poole affair but, I am happy to say, it ended in a fixte—the good sense of our community setting too alrowedly against his rowdy friends to allow of their effecting their object.

At present, all is calm; passion has died away, and

At present, an is came, passion are deal way, and reason resumed the accordant. The K. N.'s grow's ard snap, but do not, and will not dare to bite. They have received a sharp and saintary discipline that should last a life-time, and teach them that, in a free country, prescription of men on account of their birth-place or religious belief, will not be tolerated or allowed.

MR. FDWIN FORREST AS CLAUDE

The first effort of Sir Bulwer Lytton, then Mr. Lyt-

ton Bulwer, in the dramatic field, was " La Duchesse

de la Valliere." Vice paid its usual tribute to virtue

and hissed it off the stage. However an English audi-

ence may love scandal privately, it will not countenance it publicly. Hence the hisses which doomed

Bulwer's virgin drama to the grave He rose again

The second product of his industry was "The Lady

of Lyens." In this play, by a dazziing crush of hit

and effects, and thrilling words, and telling passages,

for another tilt.

book, stored with sparkling mots and brilliant fancies of other countries, those delicate and witty "hits which draw a cheer, but which, when the cheer le past, the audience find they have cheered mera words wholly unconnected with and unsuited to the character from which they come. If Mr. Bulwer desired to read a moral lesson on the injustice of privileged classes and castes, why travel out of his own native soil of Eugland, where even at the present moment the worship of tides is nore in ease than it was in France fifty years ago Why drag poor Monsieur Deschappailes upon the he had at home a Jones Lloyd and a Baring? Lord Overstone, unless we are misinformed, has some beautiful gardens round his rural palace, and at Asl burton House are some exquisite conserva

tories, in which we doub: not many dresmy, ambitious young garden-boys might be found. Why sot make Mi a Lloyd Jones, or one of the Miss Barings, or the great Miss Burdett Courts, surrender her wealthy charms to some young floral impostor there? In England the guif between a great merchan;'s daughter and a gardener's son, is exactly that which Bulwer makes us believe exists in France. Now, there is no more really democra in people than the French. Their natural desire to pl ase makes genuine Democrats of all of them. And their "espris" is a powerful modifier of those lines of hauteur, which, in England, are drawn between all the classes, from the highest down wards. Indeed, the line is far more rudely marked, and more offensively observed between the parvent merchant and the one below him, than between the high-bred aristocrat and the one below him. But Bulwer never writes or speaks, and never has written or spoken, for the higher purpose of pointing a moral or elevating a noble truth. The

same purposes which govern him in politics, govern indulge cupidity. Thackeray has not yet unfortu-nately smothered all the hives of snobbery in Eu-The air is still alive with snobs. This Bulwer knows full well, and would not venture by placing the scene in England instead of France, to offend these numerous and postiferous insects, upon whose applauding buzz he thrives. Provided you lay the satire at a neighbor s door, the snob has not even instinct erough to see that it applies to his, and lau the and chuckles with malicious joy, at his

France was this leveling tendency more apparent than at that very period when Pauline Descappelles is pictured as the reigning belle at Lyons. It was just at the time in which the first French revolution, which sent the eld noblesee to the guillotine eent there with them the many lingering traditions of servility by which they were surrounded. The idea at any time in France, but above all at such a time, of calling Claude, while "usprinced," "a serf" and "a slave," was just as ludicrous as calling him, when Bulwer! in the first case be was puzzled how to translate "manant," or "car aille; in the next, he forgot that French ladics rarely use any other word—if, in

The cioth having been removed, the President and counced the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1 The 12th of April, 1777—A murked day in our National Calcader, as the birth-day of Henry Clay. [Rapturous Applains.] Music— hierar in you, Harry Clay.

2 The Political Principles of Henry Clay—safe guides to present and future Statesmen. [Great Applain...] Music—The Kastnethy Orealisman."

3 The Memory of Henry Clay—Years pass, but his memory fades not.

es not.

"The soft impress of his virtues yet
Lingers, like twilight have when the bright out has set

"The good that men do, lives after them."

Music.— Out in the Stilly Night."

4 The American System—Founded in a wise and comprehensive Patriotism, and tending to a full development of every egitimate American interest, its principes are as applicable to ser National Representation abroad as to our National Boke, freeperity, and Power at home. Music.— Yankee Doodie." to ser Name.

Union, receperity, and reUnion, receperity, and reDocdie."

Our Country—

Our Country—

Our Country—

When in the right, we'll keep thy hence in
When in the right, we'll keep thy hence in
When the wrong, we'll die to set it right.

When the wrong, we'll die to set it right.

The country of the United Steen-II

herelo are of the country of the cou

When the wrong.

Music — Hall toolsen.

6. The Constitution of the United Systes—The embrisdom of the great minds of the heroic are of the Reput Music — Star Spengied Sazera Music — Die

Music - Star Spangled Sanner !!

7. Washington.

8. The Twenty seventh Cougress—Memorshie in the histor of American legislation. Music, ... Home sweet hume.

9. The Union—The percious legacy of on fathers. May we care fully descending at from fees wit hou and fone within, framily in the improper of the cougre of the control of the cougre fully descending at from fees with hour and fone within. Translationary was a second of the cought of the coug

Who lives to reason, and who dies man."

12. Our Absent Associates—Whether wantering over the solden sands of California, or treading the flowery fields of the Celestial Empire.

We feel, oh, Henry Clay.

Where'er they room, whatever realms they see Their hearts untravell'd fondly turn to ricks."

Music—" and Lang Syns."

13. The Women of our Country—Constant and efficient aux literies to cur cause.

"Charming woman can true converts make;

We love the precepts for the Teacher's asks."

Music—" Let the coast be dear woman."

the Clay Association were in the habit of inviting to their festival those who, though not belonging to their body, were conspicuous for adherence to the principles which Mr. Clay loved. In accordance ith that habit, they had invited the Hon. Erastus Brocks, of the State Sesate, to preside. The President read a letter from Mr. Brooks, excusing his necessary absence, and pronouncing a warm sulogium on the deceased patriot. The reading elicited loud

The American System-How can it be carried out unless mericans govern America

neunced a volunteer toast:
Henry Grinnell- The early and abiding friend of Henry

Baltimore: the Hon John McPherson Berrien, vanuah; the Hon D. D. Barnard, Albany, and the Hop. Washington Hunt, New-York, expressing sym-

What with Pauline's silly love praitie, and Mr. Forrest's rhapsodical gurgles, the scene is a perfect pic ue of absurdity. Panine is not a gentle, cooing dove and we would not wish to compare Mr. Forrest to an affably sighing rhinoceros, jet there is some-thing so ludierous in the attitude of both, when she again and again protests she loves him, and when he puts his sinewy arm careasingly around her waist, that a very strong figure of speech would be required to convey a correct idea. Toward the close of the play, when the scene is invested with greater dignity, Mr. Forrest appears to much better advantage. But, on the whole, we would advise both Mr. Forrest. and all other actors, to let us have no more of Claude

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

PACIFIC RUMORS FROM VIENNA.

ast evening, bringing news from Europe to March 28.
When the Washington left, the America had not as-

February, from which their guns play upon the French lines, and upon part of the camp.

By a dispatch received from Lord Raglan, and dated before Sevastopol, March 19, his Lordship says

that the weather still continues exceedingly fine, and that great hopes were entertained that the sick would materially benefit by the change in the temperature. Every effort was being directed to the maintenance of the camps in a healthy state. The advanced batte-ries of the English wing were said to be making com-

erement has very favorably received the project of transforming Sinope into a strong feetified port, and also of surrounding Constantinople with extensive for ifications, both on the land and sessibles.

Intelligence from Vicona, dated March 23, state that the Conferences were progressing favorably. The Third Point, relative to the diminution of Russian power in the Black Sea, was to be discussed on the

the 17th the Russians attacked the whole line of the

Sardinia and the Ottoman Ports.

Preparations were being made for the reception of

good authority, that the Emperor of the French has agreed to zend 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea, if it should be necessary, after the Vienna Congress, on the condition that England shall find vessels to convey them." The Emperor Louis Napoleon and the Empress were to arrive in England on a visit to her Majesty

Queen Victoria, on the 15th inst. The Continental papers continue to repeat that the Allies have ceased to insist on the dismantling of Se vastopol, and journals which have been with Russia

throughout the contest, now admire the "conciliatory intentions" of the Allies. The Baily News says: The more candid pro Rus sian papers commerce, in anticipation, those taunts which we must expect to hear from all sides if the Crimean expedition should return without having

attained its object." It is understood that the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna bave come to a general understanding on the sense of the two first points, and that the critical third point— that on which the question of peace or war turns—is now approached.

Latest news from Vienna states that the delibera-

tions on the third point had commenced, and it was expected would last several days. The demolition of Sevastopol was not demanded. Another dispatch says that all conjecture as to the result is idle.

In the Houre of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon moved that the Message of Her Most Gracious Majesty, in reference to the treaty with the King of Sardinia, be considered. The noble Earl observed that the state of her finances being inadequate to the expenses of an army abroad as well as at home, she had applied to

England for two millions of money, at 4 per cent. in-terest, 1 per cent of which was to be applied to the Sinking Fund. The address was agreed In the House of Commons, on the 26th March, the second reading of the Newspaper Stamp Duty bill was carried by a majority of 215 to 161. Sir Charles Wood said it was intended, as soon as the ports in the Baltin and Black Seas were open, to establish a strict blockade, which should be effective from first to last. Lord Palmerston moved for a loan of one million sterling to the Government of Sarcinia, and if the war should

last more than a year, a second million. The address was agreed to. The Severtopol Inquiry Committee continues its sittings, and the revelations made become every day more and more appalling. Mr. S. G. Osborne was exemined on the 24th ult , and, as an eye-witness of the roones which he describes, gives the last touch to the dreadful picture by informing the country that

thousands, were literally starved to death

The Annual General Meeting of the Court of Pro prictors of the British American Land Company was held at the London Tayern, London, on the 26th ult. The Report showed that the sales of unimproved lands during the past year had been 27,911 acres for £28,416 2/9, Halifax currency. Other sales had taken place, showing an income from all sources of £34 630 2/3, Halifax currency. After deducting ex-penses, payments, &c., the Company's real estate might be feirly estimated at £100,000 above what it was put down at in 1850. The Chairman said that efter having gone carefully into the affairs, he had come to the conclusion that if all the land were taken at the present selling rate, its value wou'd represent £577,000, which cost the Company, acluding all the charges upon it, and deducting all the losses up to the present time, £240,000. They had beside £110,000 in well-secured mortgages, £20,000 invested in the Grand Trunk Stock, beside £20 000 more in cash. Another source of congratu lation to the proprietors was the opening of several lines of railway, which tended materially to enhance

the value of the property.

Intelligence from Vienna, dated the evening of March 27, states that the political horizon has again become gloomy, and that yesterday's Conference, actory. Although the Western Powers do not insist on razing the fornifications of Sevastopol, they propos other conditions which are not agreeable to R

Prince Gorchakeff arrived at Sevastocol on the ecth of March Ou the 14th, the Turkish cavalry made a sortle at Espatoria, but were repulsed. On the 17th, three battauous of Zouaves attacked the new redoubts and were driven back with great loss.

THE STATE OF EUROPE From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Tuesday, March 27, 1855.

The question of peace and war depends very

much upon the personal character and views of the new Czar, which, until now, have been principally expounded by his allocation to the foreign diplomatists and by the circular of Count Nesselrede. The first proclamation of Czar Alexander II. must be put down to the account of Nicholas; it was read to him on his death-bed, and amended by the dying Autocrat. But on the 7th inst. the new Czar uttered the following words to the assembled foreign Embassadors in the winter palace:

"I am persuaded gentiemen, that all your Courts feel en-cere serrew at the misfortane which has befallen us. I have already received proofs of it from all sides; they have greatly moved me and i stated yesterday to the Ministers of Francis

there, but the corpse had been removed after the butchery had been accomplished elsewhere. The case has been adjourned until Saturday, and in the seat time, the Police hope to find the mining clothes ad other evidence of guilt.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 12, 1855.—9 P. M.

The Senate has just closed its executive busine

and the following nominations were confirmed: New-York Harbor-Muster-Charles Chamberlain Port-Warden for New-York-Thomas Fisher, of Commissioner of Emigration-John P. Cumming, rice George Blunt. Lansingburgh.

Port-Warden for Richmond Co .- Richard C

Managers State Lunatic-Asylum-Nicholas Deve-resuz, Silas D. Childs and Charles A. Mann. FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 12, 1855. portant dispatches from Havana have just been re-ceived at Charleston or Savannah, and are now en route for this city. Their contents have not trans-

steam-frigate San Jacinto. The Commodore has re-

to defraud the Columbian Insurance Company, of Charleston, S. C. where the vessel was insured.

This morning, Wm. P. Denton, Esq., a well-known lawyer, shot himself dead at his residence, in Stanniford st., in this city.

The brig Boston, from Surinam for Salem, went ashore on the south-west part of Nantucket yesterday, and it is supposed that she has bilged and is full of water. We have no particulars.

LATER FROM MEXICO.
New Orleans, Wednesday, April 11, 1855.
The steamship Orizans has arrived at this port with dates from Mexico to the 3d inst., but the news is entirely unimportant.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.
CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 12, 1855.
Joseph Lawton, Esq., a prominent merchant of this city, died to-day. BREAKING UP OF THE ICE. The ice in the Penobscot, opposite the city, here, has moetly disappeared, and the river will probably be clear below, by to morrow.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-frigate San Jacinto will to-day drop down the steam to New Castle and there await the arrival of Commodore McAuley, preparatory to her departure for the Gulf.

ALEANY, Thursday, April 12, 1855.

No. 65 was struck off. Nos. 76 and 78 were passed.

Nos. 77 and 28 were argued.

Calendar for April 13—Nos. 35, 40, 71, 9, 51, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

[Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.]

COURT OF APPEALS.

SENATE.....ALBANT, April 12, 1855.
REPORTS.
The Second-av Railroad Company bill was ordered

The Second-av Railroad Company bill was ordered to a third reacing.

Mr. SPENCER presented a petition of dealers in and importers of foreign liquous in New-York, praying that the following amendment may be made to the Temperance bill:

As Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crims."

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, de enact as follows:

Bective 1. Noting in the act, smithed "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crims." Secretary 1. Noting in the act, smithed "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism, and Crims," shall be constructed to prevent any importer or design in liquor in the City of New-York, who shall give bonds, with good and sufficient restry, to the proper officer, not less in amount that one stilling and shipping liquors by vessels bound direct to outs out of this State, and not within one hundred miles of the boundaries thereof, provided the same shall be in packages of not less than thirty allows; and provided, further, that said bonds shall be forfeited to the State upon conviction that any sales of shipments were made with the intent to violate or evade the spirit of said act.

Sec 2. This set shall take effect on the 4th of July next.

of mid act

Buc. 2. This act shall take effect on the 4th of July next.

But 2. This set shall take effect on the 4th of July next.

Mesers. Spencer, W. Clark and Feld were appointed a Select Committee to consider the subject.

EMIGRANTS AND COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee to whom was referred the Assembly bill concerning emigrants and the duties of the Commissioners of Emigration, reported it to the Senate this morning, with amendments. The Committee amended the first section by providing that its effect shall not be retrospective, but for the future. The second section, which minutely specified the duties of the Commissioners, is sticken out; and the bill now recognizes those as vagrants who are so deemed by the act of 1897.

UNDORTOMORE BILLS.

UNFORTUNATE BILLS.

Mr. BROOKS reported adverse on the bill for the relief of ship-owners, consignees, masters and com-manders of vessels arriving at the port of New-York. Agreed to. Also against sllowing the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange to appoint a Commissioner of Deeds. Agreed to.

of Deeds. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

A general law for the formation of Ice Companies.

Amending the act providing for Instruction in
Common School Teaching.

Relative to the Ravenswood, Hallet's Cove and
Williamsburgh Tumpike and Bridge Co.

For the appointment of Commissioners of Records

For the appointment of Commissioners of Records for the City of New-York. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill. Lost. To build a bridge over the Harlem River at Kingsbridge.
To amend the New-York Lien Lew.
In relation to the First Division of the Fifth Brigger of New-York State Militia.
Mr. SPENCER from the Committee to samend the Maine Law, reported favorably by bill. [See bill

APTERNOON SESSION.

The Canal Appropriation bills were passed in Committee, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the purchase of the Averill Ore Bed was then taken up, and elicited considerable debate, when it was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. BARR, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill allowing the export of Ilquor in quantities of not less than 100 miles.

An Executive session was then held.

The Committee of Conference on the Second State Lunatic Asylum bill reported in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to locate, and the site to be located by the Governor. The report was tabled.

In relation to steamboat excursions.

Amending the Charter of the New-York Institute asylum.

Consolidating the stock and bonds of the Ogdensburgh Railway. AFTERNOON SESSION.

burgh Railway.

To purchase the Averill Iron Ore Bed.

To extend the time to complete the Albany and Sus-

To extend the time to complete the Aroany and Aquebanna Railway.

To regulate the liability of Hotel keepers.

Mr. DICKINSON here moved to take up the Canal Repairs bid, but the Senate refused to do so by a vote of Yeas, 11; Nays, 15.

To extend the time to complete the Washington Central Railway.

To amend the charter of the New-York Gas Light Company. Company.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Co.

pired here.

The Union of this morning says that Commodore McCauley will leave Washington this morning for Philadelphia, and sail immediately for the Gulf, in the

ceived his instructions from the President.

A meeting of the Cabinet was called for to-day, and a number of the members being absent, it was found necessary to send messengers after them. The cause of the excitement has not transpired.

Senator Douglas left here this afternoon for Chicago via Pittsburgh.

BIOT TRIALS—ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A VESSEL

Boston, thursday, April 12, 1855.

In the Circuit Court this morning Judge Cartis delivered an opinion, in the case against Theodore Parker and others, to the effect that the indictments were void, on the ground that the process was not sufficiently set forth in the irdictments: that it was not alleged the Commissioner on the Burns case had legal cognizance. All the accused were therefore ordered to be discharged. The result was received with tokens of applause by the spectators.

The Grand-Jury have found indictments against Capt. Wentworth, of the softer. A. Hooper, and his mate and crew, for feloniously attempting to destroy their vessel at sea by horing holes in her side, with intent to defrand the Columbian Insurance Company, of Charleston, S. C. where the vessel was insured.